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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-230  
Thursday  
2 December 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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### CONTENTS

2 December 1993

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Humanitarian Conference in Addis Ababa Continues .....	1
Protection of Human Rights Urged [PANA] .....	1
SNA Official Urges Detainees' Release [Addis Ababa Radio] .....	1
Aidid 'Expected' To Arrive 2 Dec [Addis Ababa Radio] .....	1

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Djibouti

Red Cross Confirms Government, Rebel Prisoner Exchange [AFP] .....	2
--	---

##### Kenya

Assembly Speaker Calls For President Moi's Impeachment [Nairobi Radio] .....	2
Opposition FORD-Asili Members Join Ruling KANU Party [Nairobi Radio] .....	2

##### Somalia

Aidid Receives Message From Ethiopia's Meles [Voice of the Great Somali People] .....	3
SNA Rejects UN Investigation Committee [PANA] .....	3

##### Uganda

President Museveni Speaks on Cooperation Treaty [Kampala Radio] .....	3
Burundian Delegation Delivers Message From Prime Minister [Kampala Radio] .....	4

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Council Approves Bill on Citizenship for TBVC Residents [Johannesburg Radio] .....	5
Government, NP Release Lists of Nominations for TEC [SAPA] .....	5
Black Leaders Condemn De Klerk's Failure To Stop Violence [SAPA] .....	5
NP Reacts to Mandela Charges [SAPA] .....	6
ANC Explains Mandela 'Intervention' [SAPA] .....	6
ANC, IFP Thokoza Leaders Urge Residents To Work for Peace [SAPA] .....	7
ANC's Kasrils Addresses Cape Town Press Club [SAPA] .....	7
CP Welcomes Future Agreements With ANC, Government [Johannesburg TV] .....	7
DP, PAC Object to Passing of Local Government Bill [Johannesburg Radio] .....	8
Indonesia's Suharto Pledges Election Assistance to PAC [Johannesburg Radio] .....	8
South African Press Review for 2 December [THE STAR 2 Dec, etc] .....	8

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA

##### Angola

Luanda Radio Reports on Negotiations in Lusaka .....	9
Further on Peace Talks [Luanda Radio] .....	9

**Mozambique**

Government, Renamo, UN Officials on Confinement Process [Maputo Radio] .....	9
UN's Ajello Views Process [London International] .....	10
Assembly Points Listed [Maputo Radio] .....	11
Soldiers Arrive in Areas [Maputo Radio] .....	11
Minister Presents Draft Electoral Law to Parliament [Maputo Radio] .....	11
Dhlakama Addresses Rallies in Inhambane [MEDIAFAX 2 Dec] .....	11

**WEST AFRICA**

**Cote d'Ivoire**

Wisemen Committee Chairman Urges Party Unity [Abidjan TV] .....	12
Party Leader Says Problem of Succession 'Already Solved' [Abidjan Radio] .....	12

**Mali**

President Konare Views Economic, Political Issues [Paris International] .....	13
---	----

**Nigeria**

Minister Comments on Federal Executive Council Meeting [Lagos Radio] .....	14
Chief of Staff Defends Dissolution of Democratic Structures [Lagos Radio] .....	14

**Sierra Leone**

Strasser Receives New ECOWAS Executive Secretary [Freetown Radio] .....	14
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## Humanitarian Conference in Addis Ababa Continues

### Protection of Human Rights Urged

AB0112193093 Dakar PANA in English 1501 GMT  
1 Dec 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Dec (PANA)—The Banjul-based African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has been asked to challenge African governments to the imperative of protecting and promoting human rights in the continent. "To do so, is not to seek to confront governments but to engage them in dialogue and constantly reminding them that they have an inescapable responsibility to protect and promote these rights", said the secretary general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Salim Ahmed Salim.

Opening the 14th session of the commission in Addis Ababa Wednesday [1 December], Salim said governments must be sensitized to the fact that protecting human rights was not a favor which they do to the people, nor was it an option which they can choose to exercise at will. "Good governance must be built on the firm principles of equality and justice, equity and equality before the law, equality of opportunity. Good governance must be able to respond to the yearning of the human individual for liberty and freedom which can best be guaranteed in an open responsive and accountable government", he added. Salim said that African governments were currently being severely criticized for failing or being slow in taking action aimed at protecting human and peoples' rights.

Individual rights and fundamental freedoms, rights of minorities and of society are emerging on the engaging agenda of governments in Africa, he said. This, he stressed, places on the human rights commission the responsibility of looking at the state of human rights in the continent and engaging governments in righting what is wrong and taking action where needed.

He told the commission that whatever they did must be seen by governments as an honest attempt to assist and not to create obstacles or to promote dissent. Salim spoke of the need for the commission to cooperate with governments to work out programmes of teaching and dissemination of human rights issues in schools. He also

urged the commission to ensure the rapid integration of the African Charter's principles into national legislations and social policies.

He paid tribute to African governments for responding to the agitations of the people for greater say in the process of government with granting more and more political dispensations. "The demands for transparency and accountability in government are being addressed and conversion to popular participation has become a necessary ingredient of good governance", he stressed.

### SNA Official Urges Detainees' Release

EA0112163093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network  
in Amharic 1000 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] The Somali National Alliance [SNA], has called on the international community to denounce the UN peacekeeping force deployed in Somalia. The vice chairman of the SNA faction, Colonel Ahmed Omar Jays, in a press statement here in Addis Ababa, has called on the United Nations to release the leaders and supporters of the organization [SNA] whom it [the United Nations] had detained in Somalia. Col. Ahmed Omar Jays, speaking at a news conference noted that the aim of the fourth Somali humanitarian conference is political not humanitarian and that the conference is opposed to the Addis Ababa agreement reached among the various Somali factions. The SNA did not attend the conference. The SNA faction is led by General Mohamed Farah Aidid. The 12 political factions and regional representatives who have attended the conference yesterday called on Gen. Farah Aidid to participate in the conference.

### Aidid 'Expected' To Arrive 2 Dec

EA0112192593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network  
in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] The leaders of the two main Somali factions, Ali Mahdi Mohamed and General Farah Aidid, are expected to arrive here in Addis Ababa. Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed is expected to arrive this evening and Gen. Farah Aidid is expected to arrive in Addis Ababa tomorrow. Dr. Abd al-Majid Husayn, minister for external economic cooperation, said in a press statement that President Meles Zenawi will tomorrow hold talks with the various Somali factions, including the leaders of the two main Somali factions. During the talks tomorrow, the various Somali factions will be asked to accept the decisions of the Addis Ababa agreement.

**Djibouti****Red Cross Confirms Government, Rebel Prisoner Exchange**

*AB0112192093 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dec 1 (AFP)—Djibouti's government and the rebel Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy (FRUD) exchanged their prisoners of war here on Wednesday [1 December], international Red Cross official Dominique Gross said.

Twenty-eight government soldiers captured by the FRUD since the rebellion began two years ago were swapped for 69 people captured by security forces in the combat zone, Gross said. The FRUD said it had freed 27 captives, not 28. The 69 people freed by the government included 29 FRUD guerrillas and 40 Ethiopians suspected of taking part in the rebel movement's operations, sources in Djibouti said.

Of those 69, 63 were Wednesday flown to the Ethiopian capital from Djibouti city. Four FRUD activists decided to remain in Djibouti, as did two wounded men still in hospital.

The swap took place under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Addis Ababa, according to an agreement arranged by Gross and the governments concerned.

The Djibouti soldiers held by the Afar front, which has recently lost ground to the government forces, were brought to Addis Ababa from Ethiopia's Dubti region at the behest of the government here, which did not want the swap to take place in Ethiopia's autonomous Afar territory.

The Djibouti government, dominated by the country's other ethnic group, the Issas, gave an amnesty to most rebels in June 1992, before the FRUD refused to free the last of its own prisoners.

The rebels called for the release of Ali Aref Bourhane, a former government leader in the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas before independence in 1977, and some 10 people jailed with him for between five and ten years on conviction of staging a coup attempt.

The FRUD appears to have given up this demand, which blocked talks between the government and rebel leaders last year. The amnesty decree was suspended for captured armed guerrillas. The prisoner exchange solves a humanitarian problem, but is not expected rapidly to lead to negotiations between the warring Djibouti parties.

The government refuses to talk to the FRUD on Djibouti territory, as the rebels have insisted. The FRUD has also called for a third party to be present as mediator or observer.

**Kenya****Assembly Speaker Calls For President Moi's Impeachment**

*EA0212073793 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] The speaker of the national assembly, Mr. Francis Ole Kaparo, today defended the institution of parliament and threatened to take stern action against any member who attempts to ridicule the supremacy of the august house for personal political gains. Addressing a press conference at parliament buildings, Mr. Kaparo said it was a very sad day for him as he had to answer an open letter written to him by the member for Kikuyu, Paul Muite, in which he states, among other things, that parliament was a threat to multiparty democracy in the country. Mr. Kaparo, who said he was angered by Mr. Muite's letter, said that the person who was a threat to parliamentary democracy included persons of the Muite's character. Speaker Kaparo said that this was the second time Mr. Muite had attempted to maliciously ridicule him and, I quote, if a fellow is contemptuous, I will treat him if necessary with greater contempt, end of quote, said the speaker. He said that he could not rule out the possibility of answering Mr. Muite through the right parliamentary procedure of communication from the chair, as doing so would be the right thing to do for future references.

Mr. Kaparo called the press conference to answer Mr. Muite's criticism of the office of the speaker, parliamentary procedure and the impartiality of the speaker himself. In Mr. Muite's letter was attached notice of a motion calling for the impeachment of the president. Mr. Ole Kaparo told the press that any member was free to file notice of any motion provided such a motion was done in accordance with the laid down procedures. He said that he would not allow any member to misuse parliamentary privilege for his or her personal political gains.

**Opposition FORD-Asili Members Join Ruling KANU Party**

*EA0212103293 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] One hundred and fifty members of the Embakasi [opposition] FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili subbranch yesterday defected back to KANU [Kenya African National Union] at a ceremony presided over by the KANU secretary general, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, at the Kenyatta International Conference Center. [sentence as heard] The defectors were led by the subbranch vice chairman, Mr. Omolo, the treasurer, Mr. (Lee) Kamau, and the secretary, Mr. (Nelson) Abwaya. They said they had quit FORD-Asili because of lack of fostering development and the constant attacks against President Moi's government. [passage omitted]



## Somalia

### Aidid Receives Message From Ethiopia's Meles

EA0112205093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Text] Today, 1 December 1993 at 1500 Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, the chairman of Somali Salvation Democratic Front committee for emergency and defense affairs, and Mr. Lisan Yohanes, the special envoy of President Meles Zenawi, arrived in Mogadishu on a special aircraft for a brief visit. The aim of their trip was to deliver a message from Mr. Meles Zenawi, the president of Ethiopia, to Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the Somali National Alliance [SNA] chairman. Mr. Abdullahi Yusuf Hasan also held private consultations on Somali affairs with Mr. Aidid. The talks between the SNA chairman and the honorable delegation ended in understanding and a good atmosphere of friendship. At the same time the chairman of the SNA gave the delegation an important message to the president of Ethiopia and congratulations on his efforts toward arriving at a just solution to Somali affairs.

### SNA Rejects UN Investigation Committee

AB0212101893 Dakar PANA in English 0943 GMT 2 Dec 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Dec (PANA)—The Somali National Alliance (SNA) led by Mohamed Farah Aidid on Wednesday rejected the nominees of United Nations Secretary-General Butrus Ghali to investigate the attack against UN peacekeepers in Mogadishu on 5 June which led to the death of 24 Pakistani peacekeepers.

In a press statement issued in Addis Ababa it accused the UN secretary general of acting alone in appointing members of the commission. The UN has blamed Aidid and his supporters for the attack.

"We do not have any confidence in Butrus-Ghali and we cannot trust any committee or individuals he personally appoints." It said the alliance was surprised that the UN secretary-general "has been allowed to appoint certain individuals of his choice" to serve on the international commission of inquiry.

The secretary-general last week appointed a three-man commission headed by Zambian Chief Justice Matthew Ngulube to investigate the attack. The two other members are General Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana and General Gustav Hagglund of Finland.

## Uganda

### President Museveni Speaks on Cooperation Treaty

EA0112141793 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 30 Nov 93

[Excerpts] A treaty of cooperation among the three East African states, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, has been

signed in Arusha [Tanzania] by Presidents Yoweri Museveni, Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Ali Hassan Mwinyi. President Museveni spoke at the ceremony, calling for a joint master plan in the three East African countries so that there can be an accelerated improvement in both common and individual countries' services. Museveni said such a plan will help facilitate easy communication within the region. He said the plan should include improvement in road network, railways and telephone systems. He also stated that the treaty, which was signed today, will go a long way in reactivating the common market for which the East African community was created. However, Mr. Museveni cautioned that we should not rush to own all services together although we can plan for them together. He stressed that it is important for East Africa to have good transport and security from crime and to avoid political turmoils.

President Museveni also talked about harmonization of policies within the region, saying that if we had common policies on taxation, it would help in curbing smuggling of goods across our common borders. However, he encouraged freedom of movement within the East African countries. Turning to the common market, President Museveni said that when the East African Community collapsed in the 1970's, the objectives did not completely die because member states formed the Preferential Trade Area and recently, COMESA [Common Market for East and Southern Africa]. However, President Museveni said that COMESA will not cater for the common services, therefore, the East African Cooperation Treaty will assist in providing common services such as railways, telephones and airlines. Mr. Museveni said that East Africa was meant to be together. Therefore, he recommended that we should use this as an entity and avoid fragmentation of its resources like rivers, lakes, lands and people.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania said that good-neighborliness and mutual trust among the three countries are of vital importance in fostering the desired cooperation. He said that the Arusha summit which resulted in the signing of an agreement of cooperation was good news to the people of East Africa that from the ashes of the East African community there is now hope to build a new kind of cooperation which will lead our subregion towards deeper cooperation. [passage omitted]

The three East African leaders agreed on the establishment of a permanent tripartite commission for cooperation among the three countries. The joint communique was later read by the Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Joseph Rwegasire, after which the three leaders signed the East African Treaty of Cooperation. [passage omitted]

On return home this evening, President Museveni was met at the Entebbe International Airport by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Ali Kirunda Kivejinja. [passage omitted]

**Burundian Delegation Delivers Message From Prime Minister**

*EA0112193593 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] The prime minister of Burundi, Mrs. Sylvie Kinigi, has sent a special message to the Ugandan Government. The message, delivered in Kampala by a Burundi Government spokesman and minister of information, Mr. Jean-Marie Ngendahayo, was received by the first deputy prime minister, Mr. Eriya Kategaya, on behalf of the prime minister, Mr. George Cosmas Adyebo, this afternoon. He was accompanied by the Burundi ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Leonidas Habyarimana.

The Burundi Government spokesman briefed the first deputy prime minister and national political commissar

on the current political developments and political situation in Burundi which, he said, is still bad. He expressed gratitude to the Uganda Government for its response to the Burundi crisis, as well as its readiness to help in whatever way it can to resolve the crisis.

The first deputy prime minister and national political commissar said that he received the news of the coup in Burundi and the assassination of President Ndadaye with great shock. He described the incident as a very big mistake for Burundi, Africa as well as the international community. He advised the Burundi Government to strive to transform the Burundi Army into a true nationalistic army. Details of the message were not known.

### **Council Approves Bill on Citizenship for TBVC Residents**

*MB0212073293 Johannesburg Radio South Africa  
Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Text] The Negotiating Council has approved a bill making provision for the restoration of South African citizenship to citizens of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states on January the first next year.

The bill, which our political news staff describes as a giant leap toward reincorporating the TBVC states into South Africa, was presented to the council just after four o'clock [0200 GMT] this morning and was approved unanimously. If the bill is approved by Parliament, it will enable citizens of the TBVC states to vote in next April's election. The interim constitution is almost complete.

However, there are still two outstanding issues. They are the possibility that subregions could be included in the constitution and the possibility of another chapter on the spirit of reconciliation. These issues will be discussed in Cape Town.

### **Government, NP Release Lists of Nominations for TEC**

*MB0212070793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0118  
GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 1 SAPA—Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer will represent the government on the Transitional Executive Council [TEC], and the National Party [NP] will be represented by the party's Cape leader, Dr Dawie de Villiers.

The government and the NP on Wednesday night released their lists of nominations for the TEC and its seven sub-councils. The TEC, which has to ensure a free and fair election on April 27, will hold its first meeting in Cape Town next Tuesday.

Manpower Minister Leon Wessels will be the NP's alternative TEC member and Fanie van der Merwe the government's.

The government and NP nominations for the seven TEC sub-councils are:

- Defence: recently retired head of the defence force Gen Kat Liebenberg for the government and Defence Deputy Minister Wynand Breytenbach for the NP;
- Law and Order, Stability and Security: Lt-Gen Louw Malan for the government and Law and Order Deputy Minister Gert Myburgh for the NP;
- Intelligence: Mr G. Rothmann for the government and Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Fanus Schoeman for the NP;
- Finance: Deputy Finance Minister Theo Alant for the government and Minister Gerald Morkel for the NP;

—Foreign Affairs: Retired diplomat Dr Brand Fourie for the government and Mr Wessels for the NP;

—Regional and Local Government and traditional authorities: Deputy Local Government Minister Yakoob Makda for the government and Deputy Agriculture Minister Tobie Meyer for the NP; and,

—Status of Women: Adv Francis Bosman for the government and Dr Tersia King for the NP.

### **Black Leaders Condemn De Klerk's Failure To Stop Violence**

*MB0112143593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1341  
GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 1 SAPA—President F W de Klerk had failed in his responsibility to stop violence and the police's Internal Stability Division should be immediately removed from black communities, according to a statement endorsed by Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu. Issued at a press conference on Wednesday after a church-facilitated black leaders' summit at an hotel near Johannesburg, the statement said violence in black communities was "a deliberate strategy of destabilisation whose aim is to undermine the democratisation process".

It said Mr de Klerk had "demonstrated a clear inability to make proper and legitimate use of the considerable resources at his disposal to end the carnage and destabilisation". On the Internal Stability Division (ISD), it said the division had "actively carried out acts of aggression" against blacks and should immediately be removed and replaced by "accountable community policing".

The statement was drawn up on Tuesday by political leaders including African National Congress President Nelson Mandela and representatives of the Pan Africanist Congress and the Azanian Peoples Organisation, and endorsed after debate on Wednesday with black community and church leaders including Archbishop Tutu and Methodist Bishop Stanley Mogoba.

The Inkatha Freedom Party, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana were not represented. The fourth conclusion reached, according to the statement, was: "The violence has engendered devastating contradictions and conflicts within black communities which are exacerbated by political intolerance."

Asked how the statement as a whole accorded with his speech on Tuesday, in which he said black leaders should consider their own roles in violence instead of "spending time pointing away from us", Archbishop Tutu said this fourth point showed "we are at fault as well".

Having singled out Mr de Klerk for failing to end violence, the statement went on to concede that no individual leader or party could achieve this aim.



The signatories said the delay in establishing joint control of security forces was exacerbating the conflict, and they called for joint control as soon as possible.

They decided to establish task forces to:

- develop a mechanism to control the spread of weapons;
- follow-up on Tuesday's "breakthrough" visit to an Inkatha-held East Rand hostel;
- open up no-go areas through reconciliation programmes; and
- develop a programme of political tolerance.

#### **NP Reacts to Mandela Charges**

*MB0112160893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1457 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 1 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela's "improper conduct" at a church-facilitated black leaders summit on violence on Tuesday raised doubts about his ability to recognise and account for his own organisation's prominent involvement in violence, according to the National Party [NP]. Quoting "official statistics", NP media director Marthinus van Schalkwyk said on Wednesday the ANC was responsible for more than 40 per cent of violence.

With 293 recorded breaches of the peace accord since November, 1991 this meant the ANC was responsible for 78 per cent of reported transgressions.

"To claim, as Mr Mandela does, that church leaders should not preach to the ANC because they will be 'preaching to the converted', is therefore not only false but also discloses a shocking lack of responsibility on Mr Mandela's side for what is going on in his own organisation," said Mr van Schalkwyk.

The NP statement was sent to SAPA in the wake of a contradictory statement about the same summit by the Ministry of Law and Order, saying it was "extremely encouraged" by Mr Mandela's "proposal that something should be done about the violence". The ministry went on to say that combating violence was not just a task for the police, but a duty for the entire community.

Mr Mandela, speaking at the summit, accused Archbishop Desmond Tutu of "preaching to the converted". "There is no use appealing to us. We need to form a course of action," he added. The ANC leader then proposed a resolution should be drawn up "showing our view and who is responsible".

Released on Wednesday, the resolution said President F W de Klerk had failed in his responsibility to end violence and that the Internal Stability Division was guilty of "active aggression" against black communities. The resolution was drawn up by political leaders, including Mr Mandela and representatives of the Pan

Africanist Congress and the Azanian Peoples Organisation, and endorsed by black community and church leaders including Archbishop Tutu and Methodist Bishop Stanley Mogoba.

The Inkatha Freedom Party, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana were not represented.

#### **ANC Explains Mandela 'Intervention'**

*MB0212074493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2343 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by ANC: "ANC Response to the NP Statement on ANC President Nelson Mandela"]

[Text] The National Party's [NP] statement on the conduct of ANC President Nelson Mandela reveals a disdain for, and lack of understanding of democratic processes. Indeed the National Party has no record of respect for democracy.

Mr Mandela had intervened in the meeting on a point of procedure to help the summit arrive at concrete mechanisms to address the problem of violence. His intervention in this regard was well received by the delegates including Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop Stanley Mogoba and the Right Reverend Mgojo who were jointly chairing the session.

The adoption of a set of resolutions that identifies the cause and practical solutions to the current violence is indicative of the constructive role which Mr. Mandela and other leaders played in the summit.

In their address to the press conference today, the clergy rejected suggestions by some sections of the media which gave the impression that Mr. Mandela had hijacked the summit.

The suggestions by the National Party that Mr. Mandela had embarrassed church leaders in his interventions, is an insult to the intelligence of both religious, social, business and political leaders who were present at the meeting.

The National Party's attack on Mr. Mandela is a smoke-screen to obscure the real source of the violence: The apartheid system which was devised and is still being maintained by the National Party government.

The time has come for the NP government to stop playing petty party politics and commit themselves unequivocally in word and deed to the protection of all residents of our country regardless of race, creed, gender and age.

The ANC reiterates that the magnitude of political violence constitutes a problem which no individual leader or political organisation can deal with single-handedly. However, until President de Klerk demonstrates a clear preparedness to make proper and legitimate use of the considerable resources at his disposal to

end the carnage and destabilisation, he will not be able to escape his culpability in the murder of innocent women and children.

#### **ANC, IFP Thokoza Leaders Urge Residents To Work for Peace**

*MB0212072693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2253 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 1 SAPA—Local leaders of both the African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] issued a joint statement on Wednesday calling on East Rand township residents to stop the "blood bath" and work for peace.

At a press conference held in Thokoza, both organisations supported by the local civic association and the hostel residents association appealed to local residents to demonstrate their will to end violence and show respect for the people who had died in the violence.

ANC Representative Duma Nkosi said innocent people had lost their lives, whilst hundreds had been injured or maimed.

The IFP's Gertrude Mzizi echoed Mr Nkosi's sentiments, saying the violence that ravaged the townships should come to an end immediately.

#### **ANC's Kasrils Addresses Cape Town Press Club**

*MB0212072593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2145 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 1 SAPA—South Africa could not allow the Freedom Alliance (FA) to prevent democracy from being born, ANC [African National Congress] executive member Mr Ronnie Kasrils said on Wednesday.

Addressing the Cape Town Press Club, Mr Kasrils—also an SACP [South African Communist Party] central committee member—said at midnight on April 27 next year (the day of South Africa's all-race general election), the FA "are going to turn into pumpkins, toads and frogs".

That was what they were afraid of—losing the power given to them under racist apartheid. "We can't allow this brinkmanship against the entire country," Mr Kasrils said.

The Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] (AVF) had the option of a peaceful resolution for its aspirations, and had been told to show the boundaries of its proposed territory. It should realise that members of other population groups within such territory could not be discriminated against. "We say to President de Klerk—who will not be president after April 27—anybody who breaks the law must be dealt with by the state apparatus."

During question time, Mr Kasrils said the AVF and the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] "don't represent the Afrikaner, thank

God". Afrikaners like the young Wilhelm Verwoerd, grandson of former prime minister Dr H. F. Verwoerd, and Mr Jannie Momberg, ANC MP for Simon's Town, were cases in point. The Afrikaner people were diverse. There was no morality in the right wing's stand.

Also, Inkatha head Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi represented a "certain social base" in kwaZulu and not the Zulu people.

Mr Kasrils said the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK), had been born as a result of a responsible, considered decision and because peaceful change had been impossible following the banning of the ANC and other organisations by the government. "Now, 30 years' later, we've come to a (negotiation) table. We would have preferred it in 1960. What wouldn't the country have been saved from."

The change hadn't been handed out on a silver platter—"it was a struggle of the masses on a grand scale". Forces on both the left and right wanted to put South Africa back by threats of civil war and brinkmanship. MK and the ANC had always adopted a non-racial line—young black recruits, seething with frustration, were always told, when reporting to MK training camps: "it is not colour that counts—it is a system we are fighting." Mr Kasrils said it would have been the "easiest thing" to tell such recruits: "Go back and kill those whites."

On the murder of U.S. exchange student Miss Amy Biehl, he said "only through the stabilisation of democratic politics can we wipe out such racism".

#### **CP Welcomes Future Agreements With ANC, Government**

*MB0212093093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] A leader of the Afrikaner National Front, Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, said the front will now start with the demarcation of its own territory.

This flows from a unanimous declaration earlier this week of a future transitional authority in reaction to the implementation of the Transitional Executive Council. Dr. Hartzenberg, in an interview with correspondent Linda van Tilburg, indicated that the Conservative Party had not abandoned hope on future agreements in negotiations with the government and the ANC [African National Congress].

[Begin recording] [Hartzenberg in progress] That will be the very first duty of our people's transitional authority—to determine the region—and at the moment we are in the process of conducting opinion polls at ground level, preferably in the form of referenda, or decisions by city councils. The process is going on countrywide. In this way people are indicating who wants to be in a national state and who wants their region to make up part of a national state; and those who are against it, those who want to be outside the national state in a new

South Africa, they too are indicating they do not want to be in our national state. In this way we are allowing the people to determine the boundaries.

[Van Tilburg] Dr. Hartzenberg, does the CP still have any hope for negotiations—on one side with the government, and on the other with the ANC?

[Hartzenberg] I think what is really happening at the negotiations is that both the ANC and the government are not yet seriously trying to accommodate us. They have so far only been trying to get us aboard their train; and they do not realize the seriousness of the matter; they do not realize the Afrikaner's determination—if they trace history they will find out that neither Britain nor Holland—no one—could subject the Afrikaner people. And they will also fail in doing so. We will not rest until we have accomplished our goals, and this fact they have to realize. When it does finally occur to them, they will perhaps change their minds and realize that they could after all accommodate us, after which they can do what they wish with the rest of South Africa. [end recording]

#### **DP, PAC Object to Passing of Local Government Bill**

*MB0112173093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] The Local Government Transition Bill has been accepted by the Negotiating Council at Kempton Park despite serious reservations expressed by some parties. The Democratic Party [DP] and the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] objected to provisions in the bill outright. The DP objected to the method of ward delimitation, which it said would lead to undemocratic racial representation in local governments during the transitional period and would clash with provisions in the interim constitution. The bill was passed after it was suggested that an overriding provision should be written into the bill to make it compatible with the constitution.

#### **Indonesia's Suharto Pledges Election Assistance to PAC**

*MB0112161893 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] Indonesian President Suharto has undertaken to assist the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to participate in the first nonracial election in April next year. A spokesman for the Indonesian president said after talks with the PAC leader, Mr. Clarence Makwetu, that details of the assistance program have not yet been finalized. In the past Indonesia has donated more than a million rands to the PAC. The PAC has official observer status in the Non-Aligned Movement, currently chaired by Indonesia. Mr. Makwetu also requested that the movement place a representative on the committee which will monitor the nonracial election.

Indonesia has supported the lifting of UN sanctions against South Africa, but indicated that full diplomatic ties will depend on the success of the election.

#### **South African Press Review for 2 December**

*MB0212135693*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

**Electoral Nominees—Johannesburg** THE STAR in English on 2 December in a page 22 editorial cautions political parties when seeking candidates for their electoral lists. "Efforts to secure broad-based representation in the composition of lists are laudable, but the parties must maintain confidentiality in this process. This is especially so when nominees are unaware of their nomination, and have not had the chance to say yes or no."

**U.S. Trade Mission 'Self-Interest' Welcome—**On the same page, Peter Fabricius "In Washington" writes that U.S. Commerce Secretary Ron Brown "has done South Africa a favour by revealing the bottom line of his trade and investment mission to the country." Although the mission, personally ordered by President Clinton, has been "cloaked in the language of benevolence" to South Africa, ultimately it "is really a part of the president's new national export strategy". Brown told Fox TV before leaving for South Africa. "No one should be dismayed by this admission of enlightened self-interest. It is a more dependable guarantee of continuing American involvement than more charitable motives. Nonetheless, Brown's remarks are a useful reminder that even if all trade is mutually beneficial, there is still such a thing as competition." Fabricius believes there is the danger that "having been beaten with the stick of sanctions for so long, we may have come to be pathetically grateful for any kind of commercial contact at all."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

**Churchmen Take 'Browbeating' From Mandela—**"There was a depressing sameness about the statement yesterday by the church-backed black leaders' summit, blaming government for the violence and calling for the withdrawal of the police internal stability unit from black communities," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 2 December in a page 8 editorial. "It was an echo of earlier demands by ANC [African National Congress]-aligned groups, and the churchmen involved will stand accused of submitting to the browbeating they took on Tuesday from ANC president Nelson Mandela. Mandela's intervention at the summit, when he told delegates they were wasting their time in preaching to the converted, was an ill-considered step which undermined the credibility of the conference. He might have been justified in chiding delegates for talking too much rather than doing something about the problem, but he was hardly in a position to point fingers."



## Angola

### Luanda Radio Reports on Negotiations in Lusaka

*MB0112201793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Report by Pedro Manuel, Radio Angola correspondent in Lusaka]

[Text] The military delegations of the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiating teams had a day of intense work today. Their aim was to overcome once and for all problems relating to the cease-fire and other military issues. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye wants no time wasted. This forcing [preceding word in English] was imposed by the UN special representative today [words indistinct] but no one has spoken about progress or setbacks at the talks. All the negotiators are adhering to the strategy of silence. All that is known is that today the military commissions were supposed to come up with definitions on [word indistinct] and cease-fire principles, nothing else. This is how this round of peace talks is evolving, at a time when Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura has come to Lusaka to look and listen. The foreign minister arrived and promptly had four consecutive meetings: with the government negotiators; with his Zambian counterpart; with Zambian President Frederick Chiluba; and with UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye.

All those meetings centered on the Angolan peace process. (?Peace is being sought) here in Lusaka while the world (?looks on skeptically). It is enough to look at past events.

### Further on Peace Talks

*MB0212090493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Text] In Lusaka, although the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have reached some agreements, one cannot yet speak of a substantial progress at the peace talks. The talks continue to be surrounded by secrecy but it is always possible to know something about what is going on. The major problem lies in the disarmament of UNITA troops and their integration in the single national army.

Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, feels that after 17 days of discussions, it is now time to obtain tangible results. Accordingly, as a pressure to Jonas Savimbi's envoys, he determined that the discussions on the cease-fire should be concluded by tomorrow. Our correspondent in the Zambian capital reports.

Good morning, listeners! Military commissions from the government and UNITA will have another day of intense work today, as was the case yesterday. The aim is to discuss, once and for all, all issues connected with the

cease-fire and other military issues. There are still issues which continue to give a headache. They include issues connected with disarmament and the training of the armed forces.

Sources in Lusaka are cited as saying that the peace talks atmosphere has improved but one cannot yet speak of a substantial progress. In an interview with reporters of the Luanda Radio Nacional here in Lusaka, a source close to the peace talks only said the work is continuing. As a matter of fact, the delegations continue to maintain the strategy of secrecy.

After strong pressure, UNITA seems to demonstrate that it is changing its stand since it has no other alternative but to implement the Bicesse Accords, the Abidjan Protocol, and the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council. This is the path or the indispensable condition to achieve peace in Angola. UNITA knows what to expect if it does not cooperate for the establishment of peace in Angola, since it is solely to blame for beginning an unjust war against the Angolan people, immediately after its electoral defeat. It is, therefore, UNITA's duty to once and for all end the war that it began.

The Angolan people's greatest objective is to achieve peace. It is only with peace that we can hope for a better life and a renewed Angola which is strong, free, democratic, and united. This negotiating process is taking place at a time when Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura is preparing to leave the Zambian capital in a few hours' time, after conducting intense diplomatic activity in under 24 hours.

In Lusaka, Moura held four working meetings—with the government's negotiating team, his Zambian counterpart, President Frederick Chiluba, and Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye. The objective is to obtain peace here in the Zambian capital where the atmosphere continues to be characterized by expectation and skepticism. It is enough to see what has happened in the past.

## Mozambique

### Government, Renamo, UN Officials on Confinement Process

*MB0112134093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] The confinement of government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] forces begins today. Armando Guebuza from the government, Raul Domingos from Renamo, and Aldo Ajello from the United Nations signed an agreement yesterday to approve the confinement areas. Our reporting team interviewed the three people. We begin with Armando Guebuza from the government.

[Begin recording] [Guebuza] The confinement period is a fundamental period in this process [words indistinct] I had the opportunity to stress this at the meeting of the Assembly of the Republic this afternoon.



[Unidentified reporter] But, Mr. Minister, do you feel that [words indistinct] from both sides?

[Guebuza] Well, we would have preferred a simultaneous confinement of troops. It was not possible. We did what could be done [words indistinct] taking into account the interests and concerns of the parties.

[Reporter] What do you say about [words indistinct]?

[Guebuza] [Words indistinct] regarding the movement, the nonconfinement of troops. Well, we have to respect this at this stage, with the guarantee that by 20 December all forces will be confined. [end recording]

Raul Domingos said the following:

[Begin recording] [Domingos] [Words indistinct] the pledge made by Renamo during the signing of the timetable.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] its troops?

[Domingos] Today, at this very moment, our forces have already moved to one of the confinement areas in Mavago, Niassa Province.

[Reporter] Can you tell us how these troops were moved to Mavago?

[Domingos] These are military and technical issues which I think are not in my (?sphere) to discuss. The truth is, however, that at this moment our forces are already in Mavago. The UN team can confirm this. [end recording]

Aldo Ajello, chairman of the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC] had this to say.

[Begin recording] [Ajello] Well, as the chairman of the Cease-Fire Commission explained today, tomorrow [words indistinct] a timetable for the demobilization of paramilitary forces and the militia. We now have a government proposal. We have the number of people who have to be demobilized. We have to [words indistinct].

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Ajello] [Words indistinct] for the country, for the security of important economic objectives [words indistinct] their demobilization. We have to [words indistinct]

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] to confinement areas?

[Ajello] If there is a need, we shall [words indistinct]. The difficulty is to reach the confinement areas through their own means. But if there is a need for help, we are going to help [words indistinct]. [end recording]

#### UN's Ajello Views Process

MB0112175393 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 1 Dec 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Mozambique's peace process, always a stop-start affair, has at last taken a big leap forward. Demobilization, encampment, and disarmament of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel forces represented the major hurdle. The exasperated United Nations representative, Aldo Ajello, gave the two sides the deadline of 30 November to sort it out and sign an agreement. He virtually stood over them until the last minute but, in the end, it was done. On the line to Maputo, Dan Isaacs asked Dr. Ajello if the troops had actually begun moving to the assembly areas.

[Begin recording] [Ajello] Yes. Yesterday, we had approved 20 assembly areas: 12 on the government's side and eight on the Renamo side. This morning, people started moving and they are going into the assembly areas. So, we are expecting the [word indistinct] of the agreement we have reached with the parties that they will move at a (?pace) of 50 people a day in each assembly area and they will reach, in almost 15 days, the highest level of people that will be received in those assembly areas.

[Isaacs] Well, even after a year, we are still only up to around half the number of assembly areas open (?for) business. What has been the problem and what are the problems now you have to solve to get them all open?

[Ajello] What happened is that the assembly areas have been selected by the two parties on the basis of the strategic control of the territory and not on the basis of good logistics. So, in spite of the fact that we get very low standards of a minimum for survival, which means access by road and water, we had to refuse a certain number of assembly areas, because they did not have those basic conditions, so it was a very long and painful process to identify alternative assembly areas and to make the reconnaissance and to accept them, and then to equip them logistically.

[Isaacs] When can we expect to see the new army starting to be trained with both Renamo and government soldiers being trained in Zimbabwe by the British?

[Ajello] Well, as you know, this team of 540 trainees that are being trained now by the British in Nyanga will be...[pauses, changes thought] this program will be completed in December, end of December.

[Isaacs] That means that soldiers will start to be trained and their training will be complete by that date?

[Ajello] Well, that means that the training of the trainers will be completed, these 540 soldiers. Then these people will come back to Mozambique, will be placed in the training centers for the army—and we have three training centers—and these people will start the training under British supervision with the rest of the army. This is supposed to start between the middle and end of January.

[Isaacs] Now that the first stages of the demobilization process have actually started, where can you see an end to separate Frelimo and Renamo soldiers' armies in Mozambique and a new unified army in its complete (?state)?

[Ajello] Well, the new unified army is supposed to be trained [words indistinct] in August 1994 and to be operational in September, one month before the elections.

[Isaacs] Would you under any circumstances consider holding the elections if that unified army was not in place?

[Ajello] Under no circumstances. Not at all. This is the only thing that I will never do. [end recording]

#### Assembly Points Listed

*MB0112124593 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] Troops from the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] start to move to the United Nations-administered assembly points in order to be demobilized. This follows an agreement signed last night between the two sides in Maputo. According to the Maputo daily NOTICIAS newspaper, government troops are to go to assembly points in Montepuez District in Cabo Delgado Province; (Muchunga) and Morruba in Niassa; Namialo in Nampula; Xitima in Tete; Caia in central Sofala Province; and in Machaze and Chibabava in central Manica Province. Other government troops will move to assembly points in the districts of Massinga in Inhambane; Massingir in Gaza; and Magude and Moamba in Maputo Province in the south of the country.

Renamo soldiers are to move to the districts of Mavago in northern Niassa Province; Lurio in Nampula Province, also in the north of the country; and the region of (Moiua) in central Zambezia Province; Chicoco in the northwestern province of Tete; Magunde and Chiramba in Sofala Province in central Mozambique; (Leve) in Gaza and Chinhanganine in Maputo Province in the south of the country. The process will culminate with the formation of a new unified army in Mozambique under the Rome peace agreement signed by both sides in October last year.

The new army will consist of 30,000 men, 15,000 from the government and the other 15,000 men from Renamo.

#### Soldiers Arrive in Areas

*MB0112190993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] Government and Mozambique National Resistance troops have begun moving into the assembly points. A source from the UN Operations in Mozambique has confirmed the arrival of the first soldiers in some assembly points, but said that he did not have the figures. The beginning of the confinement of soldiers is an important step to deactivate the military machinery

of the former belligerent forces. With this fact, wide horizons are opened for removing more and more of the specter of war which still looms over the Mozambicans.

#### Minister Presents Draft Electoral Law to Parliament

*MB0212070893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 2 Dec 93*

[Text] The deputies of the Assembly of the Republic will today examine the Draft Electoral Law presented to the seventh session of the Assembly of the Republic yesterday by Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto. Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto said the electoral process will require more than 1,000 teams for the voter registration process. He said the process will also require 8,554 voter assembly tables with more than 60,000 electoral workers. The justice minister estimated the number of voters at 8.5 million and the election costs at about \$76 million.

#### Dhlakama Addresses Rallies in Inhambane

*MB0212102393 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 2 Dec 93 p 1*

[Text] Under a piercing sun, with an audience of about 4,000 people, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama tested the political leaning of the Inhambane electorate at 0930 yesterday.

During a 45-minute rally, Dhlakama put aside his usual rhetoric of accusations against the ruling Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party and thanked Inhambane residents for the support they gave to Renamo during the struggle "against communism". He was visibly embarrassed when one person in the audience asked him to explain why his movement committed atrocities during the war.

The embarrassment disappeared when Dhlakama said in reply that the fact that his speaking there openly showed that the people understood that he is a man who fought for democracy.

Later, Dhlakama blamed Frelimo for the death of innocent people and tried to suggest that that was not the time to raise questions of that kind.

As Dhlakama continued to make his vigorous speech, half the audience applauded, making him say "I am touched" because "you are democrats".

On 30 November, Dhlakama held a rally in Maxixe which was attended by about 5,000 people.

Two incidents took place during the rally: Poor sound from the microphones, which Renamo described as an act of sabotage, and the reaction of a group of 15 war-mutilated troops from the government army which was immediately suppressed by the police.

Afonso Dhlakama returns to Maputo today by helicopter.

**Cote d'Ivoire****Wisemen Committee Chairman Urges Party Unity***AB0112152093 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 1300 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] As planned, the meeting of the committee of wisemen extended to party officials opened this morning at the headquarters of the Economic and Social Council [CES]. Here is Brice Dagou with a report.

[Begin recording] [Dagou] It is at the initiative of a committee of wisemen and officials of the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA], which held an informal meeting on 27 November from 1100 to 1300, that the present working session is being held at the headquarters of the Economic and Social Council under the chairmanship of the president of this institution, Philip Gregoire Yace. The committee of wisemen and officials of PDCI-RDA are holding this meeting to reexamine the situation prevailing in the country and within the party. The CES president delivered a message to the activists of his party on this occasion.

[Yace] On the occasion of each major event that has marked the history of our country, our goal has been—President Houphouet-Boigny and his political aides—to assemble the most dynamic and valiant activists to examine in an Ivorian manner, that is to say, in a democratic and brotherly manner, the problems and stakes confronting us. Today, unfortunately, for a hopefully brief period, we do not have our president and leader—the person who has been for all of us, and for every Ivorian, a man of providence—to come to our rescue so that we can confide our problems and apprehensions to him. On the contrary, he is the one who needs Ivorians; their affection for him, their unity, and their solidarity. Cote d'Ivoire, as I am talking to you now, is rife with rumors and comments but very few voices are being raised to say how distressed we are by the illness of our president; how greatly troubled we are in the circumstances; and how fervently we wish to see him recover and have his suffering end. In this silence, no voice has also been raised to say how close we are to this family—the Boigny family that is looking after him, since we also consider him to be the father, the real father of the nation.

Instead of wasting our time in making vain conjectures, we must rather ask ourselves how he would have prompted us to react under the circumstances. Yet, even the remotest and lowliest sons of this nation have all understood that his actions were always principally aimed at the unity of Ivorians, and peace within our country and with other countries. If we wish to honor him, which our most basic duty requires us to do, then we must respect these primary precepts.

Instead of this, I am witnessing—and I have to tell you this—the emergence of controversy within our party which lacks dignity and can only weaken us. I would like to see us—after the exchange of views we are going to

have—go about our usual businesses with the firm resolution to shun what can divide us for the benefit of the fierce search for what is dividing us. We have this bad habit of personalizing what is at stake, of attributing an opinion to one person, an intention to the other, an ambition to the third, and I do not what to the fourth person. I say enough is enough.

Today more than ever, each one of us should be at his post to work to serve the common interest, without useless speculation or destructive struggles. A sound and objective examination of our current problems will enable us to conclude that we cannot afford to discuss the grammar of the texts at length or to discourse on future schemes. We are facing an extremely serious economic situation that demands enormous sacrifices that none of us can evade, therefore, why add quarrels to these problems? They will only worsen what we are already suffering from and discourage friends of Cote d'Ivoire whose assistance is precious.

I hereby call on each of you, to immediately show a sense of patriotism. I wish that we, as activists of Houphouetism, would show our maturity through the search for the consensus that is essential. There is not a single statement by President Houphouet-Boigny that does not urge us to strive for unity among all Ivorians, therefore we should strive—as the privileged guardians of his messages—to see that his legacy is safeguarded by praying to God that he is able once again to convey his wise advice to us. We, as PDCI-RDA activists, are the custodians of our home and we should assume our responsibility in order to maintain cohesion within our ranks. This will enable us to initiate constructive dialogue with the other factions, the other political factions which I can assure you are showing more and more maturity or should I say, more level-headedness and maturity.

We represent the majority; we are at the side of President Houphouet-Boigny; we are the builders of the Ivorian nation, and we should make every effort—by practicing an intelligent policy of openness—to propose a moral contract with all our brothers from all political trends because I would like to believe that all of us wish to see this country resume its advance toward progress and its search for a new saving impulse.

Brothers, the house is burning. This is not the time to fight over the biggest armchairs in the living room. We should find the way towards an efficient and fraternal partnership in order to remain faithful to the message of the wiseman of Africa, the builder of Cote d'Ivoire. I am referring to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. [applause]. [end recording]

**Party Leader Says Problem of Succession 'Already Solved'***AB0112225593 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1900 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Excerpt] A top-level consultative meeting of the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire-African Democratic Rally



[PDCI-RDA] took place today. The members of the Central Committee and of the Political Bureau of this party met this afternoon at the Party House in Cocody [a district of Abidjan]. At the opening session of the deliberations, PDCI Secretary General Laurent Dona-Fologo expressed his surprise at the great agitation within the political class since the return of the head of state. In response to [statements by] opposition party leaders, Laurent Dona-Fologo stated that the problem of the succession of the president of the Republic is already solved. The PDCI is committed to the Constitution.

[Begin Dona-Fologo recording] Before anything else, the PDCI remains committed to the respect for the Constitution. It is this respect for the law which makes a country law abiding, mature, and democratic. When one disregards one's own laws, one cannot claim to be a democrat and a republican. [applause] Any future changes that one has been talking about can be envisaged, but they can only be envisaged after a strict respect for the rule of law.

My dear friends and leaders of our party, it appears clear to me that as members of the PDCI and disciples of President Houphouet-Boigny, we must swear and take the oath that heritage must not be broken into pieces, beginning with the cornerstone of this heritage—the compass—the Constitution. [end recording] [passage omitted on previously covered material]

## Mali

### President Konare Views Economic, Political Issues

LD0112185393 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 1 Dec 93

[Interview with Mali President Alpha Oumar Konare by Didier Bufin and Diane Galliot; place and date not given; from the 'Afrique Midi program—recorded]

[Text] [Konare] On the subject of Cote d'Ivoire, at this difficult time I can only keep saying: May God help President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and watch over Cote d'Ivoire, a welcoming country, which has also tried to be a country of tolerance. I think that today, more than ever, all the children of this country must realize that happiness lies with democracy. For the long history we have passed through together, with the Malians who have always been well received there, all the difficulties of that country are of concern to us. I stress, we share all the difficulties of that country.

[Galliot] So, the African Financial Community [CFA] franc: devaluation, or no devaluation?

[Konare] That has been the great question for months.

[Galliot] Yes. But it is dangerous for it to remain in suspense.

[Konare] Absolutely. That's what I think. I think we have a responsibility to close this debate in one way or

another, but in solidarity. Because you know that since this debate started, all it has done is to weaken our economies. We are saying: That's enough. Whatever it is we are going to do, we must do it quickly.

[Galliot] Who are you saying this to?

[Konare] And in solidarity. I have said it to my counterparts, but I also say it out loud to everyone who is speculating about it, to you. I think we are working very fast to see that this debate is closed very soon, having made a choice. But whatever the choice is, it must be made in solidarity.

[Bufin] You speak of solidarity; that is very nice, but several countries in the CFA zone have contradictory interests. I am not sure that Cote d'Ivoire, for example, sees things in exactly the same way as you do.

[Konare] That's why it is important to be together. We are different, but we have to know how to manage what links us, our common interests. That is one of the problems we have to look at together. Otherwise, if we are not able to manage them, what might happen is that what we have achieved might fall apart. And you know, we are keenly in favor of African regional integration.

We have achieved something, and have a number of instruments, a joint currency. If tomorrow we don't manage to make concessions, we will not manage to transcend our selfish national interests to move toward a fair division. So we will not overcome our problems.

[Bufin] Devaluation of the CFA franc or not, a number of your counterparts, other African heads of state, have blamed France for its hesitations. I am thinking in particular of President Bongo, who spoke recently on our program. Do you agree with his views?

[Konare] Things have to be done in solidarity with our French partner. To ask the African states to go and negotiate with the IMF and the World Bank—and this is necessary, the state of our economies demands it, we have a duty and a responsibility to do it—but I think that somewhere this has to be done in solidarity with our French partner.

Let me take a regime like ours: We inherited a situation for which we do not bear the main responsibility, and I often say: In the situation of a number of African countries, did our partners not know about the chaos and wastage that was going on? Did not some of them even encourage it? Is this the right time, now that we have the political conditions to deal with this better, for there to be a lack of solidarity? This lack of solidarity could have serious consequences, not only for the stability of the region, but also for the future of our relations with our partners, because things could get out of hand, people might start looking inward, they might start to look for other alliances, whereas we have made some achievements, which only need to be consolidated, which only need to be taken into account, which only need us to have more confidence in them.



## Nigeria

### Minister Comments on Federal Executive Council Meeting

*AB0112224093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] A five-member caretaker committee is to be set up to run the affairs of each local government in the country. It will be composed of a chairman and four members who will be civilians of credible standing and must not be partisan. This is part of decision taken after a meeting of the Federal Executive Council in Lagos today.

Briefing newsmen at the end of their deliberations, the minister of information, Professor Jerry Gana, said the head of state presented a memorandum on policy guidelines and priority programs of the administration to the council for members to study for a full debate on Friday [3 December]. He said the issues to be discussed on Friday will include the government's political program and economic agenda.

The minister restated the determination of the present administration to revive the nation's economy within the shortest possible time. He said the council will also decide on Friday whether military or civilian administrators will be appointed for the states. Prof. Jerry Gana, however, said that recommendations of the council at Friday's meeting will be presented to the Provisional Ruling Council later for approval.

Also at the meeting the two ministers, absent at the swearing in of the other cabinet members last week, took their oath of office. The two were Chief Melford Okilo, minister of commerce and tourism, and Mrs. Mobolaji Osomo, minister of establishment and management services.

### Chief of Staff Defends Dissolution of Democratic Structures

*AB0112231593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Text] The chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, says the democratic structures in the country were dissolved because there were not democratically erected. Gen. Diya told a delegation of Ondo State traditional rulers, who were at Dodan Barracks on a solidarity visit today, that contrary to general belief, the country never had any true democratically elected structure.

He promised that the new administration will give Nigerians genuine democratic structures that will meet

their aspirations. Gen. Diya said the current administration will be ready to correct any mistakes made by it once the facts were made clear.

Earlier, the spokesman of the delegation, the Elekole [traditional title] of Ikole, Oba [traditional title] Adetuma Adeleye, had pledged the support of the people of Ondo State to the military government. Eight of the obas, including the chairman of the State Council of Traditional Rulers, the Owa [traditional title] of (Idonwuri), Oba S.A. Aroloye, were on the delegation.

## Sierra Leone

### Strasser Receives New ECOWAS Executive Secretary

*AB0112195093 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700 GMT 1 Dec 93*

[Summary From Poor Reception] "The new executive secretary of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], Mr. Edouard Benjamin, has called on member states of his organization, the OAU, and the United Nations to redouble their efforts in finding a lasting solution to the Liberian problem. Mr. Benjamin, who was speaking at State House yesterday during a courtesy call on the head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, stressed the need for non-troops-contributing members states of ECOWAS to do a bit more by way of contributing towards ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operations in Liberia." Mr. Benjamin added that it is imperative for the enlarged ECOMOG to be deployed speedily to facilitate disarmament, which is long overdue. He urged Sierra Leone and other member countries, which have not yet ratified the ECOWAS revised treaty and the protocol on monetary union to do so.

"Capt. Strasser congratulated Mr. Benjamin on his appointment as executive secretary of ECOWAS and expressed optimism that he will inject a new dynamism in our efforts to integrate the subregion." Concerning the situation in Liberia, Capt. Strasser called on the parties involved, particularly the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], to allow sanity to prevail. He hoped when the additional troops finally arrive, disarmament will be effective in the buffer zone between Sierra Leone and Liberia which was created to prevent crossborder incidents. "Capt. Strasser maintained that although we have almost contained our own rebel war, there will be no respite in this country until the problem in Liberia is solved. He assured the executive secretary that Sierra Leone will ratify the ECOWAS Treaty and the Protocol on Monetary Union before the end of the year."

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